

W. J. GAYNOR FOR LIBERTY.

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
ALARMED AT LICENSE OF POLICE.

Arrests Made Utterly Without Authority of Law and Approved by Good People Who Think They Are Made With a Good Motive—Raised the State of "Protection."

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn yesterday sent this letter to Mr. W. B. Verrill, in response to his request for advice in regard to the organization of a society for resistance to police oppression.

"Dear Sir: Your letter asking for my advice about forming a society for the protection of the right and liberty of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of the State against the constant violations thereof by the police of this city, at the command of those in rulership over them, is at hand. Such a society could by moderate and judicious action finally stop the criminal lawlessness of our police officials in requiring policemen to invade and raid houses and other places without a warrant and make arrests without a warrant, or for molesting persons not committed to their presence. The rank and file of the police force are not to blame; they are required to do this unlawful work by those who rule them. Outrages by individual policemen are rather rare, and are comparatively trifling. As such lawless arrests and invasions by those who control the police occur, protest must be made by the Mayor by your society. If they proved fruitless, the Grand Jury could be applied to to indict police officials, however high, who are under the vain and dangerous delusion that they are above the law and can trample on the legal limitations which the people, taught by the experience of former times, have by the law set upon their powers. The idea that the police may trample under foot the law regulating their conduct in order to make other people observe the law regulating their conduct is indeed, it is wholly inconsistent with free government; it belongs to despotism.

"There seem to be more lawless and brutal arrests and house invasions than ever before in the city of New York. Within a few weeks over one thousand persons, men and women, have been arrested in batches and locked up over night without being even so much as accused by the police or any one else of any criminal offense. Many of these people were mere visitors to the city, who stepped into the safe of some licensed place and in a little while found themselves locked up for the night. The recent lawless and brutal arrest and incarceration in that way of 126 persons in Manhattan by Capt. Gorman is only a sample. He and a retinue of his policemen arrested these people at the cigar counter and bar, and seated at the tables, in the cafe on the street floor of a hotel open to the public under a license from the State, and where any one had a right to be. They did not let a soul escape.

"Capt. Gorman had no warrant for their arrest, and saw none of them do anything criminal at all. After keeping him for 126 victims locked up over night, in crowded and filthy cells he arranged them before Magistrate Crane next morning, and the newspapers told us what there occurred. I also took pains to ascertain the facts from an authentic source. We would be hard on denunciation of despotism if we read of such an occurrence in Russia.

"The prisoners being arraigned and filling the courtroom, the Magistrate asked Capt. Gorman, 'What charge do you make against these persons?' 'I make no charge,' answered the captain, 'but they did not arrest them and bring them here,' asked the Magistrate. 'To suppress vice,' answered the captain, wholly unconscious, apparently, that there are more victims than one, and that he is guilty of a most dangerous vice to society by his lawless conduct. 'Did you see them commit any criminal offense?' inquired the Magistrate. 'No,' said the captain. The Magistrate told him he had committed a great wrong. He could have told him that he had committed the grave crime of oppression defined in the Penal Code, and held him for trial therefor. When you stop to consider that the only reason why a policeman may arrest a person and bring him before a Magistrate at all without a warrant is to make a complaint of some criminal offense against him, and have him tried and convicted thereof, the conduct of this captain in arraigning so many persons before a Magistrate only to say he accused them of nothing and bring them to no offense, would be laughable if it were not so dangerous to the perpetuity of our free government.

"Capt. Gorman has not been tried and dismissed by the Commissioner for his criminal conduct, nor has he been indicted for it. He has even been reprimanded. These officials overstep their authority to approve of his brutal lawlessness. His conduct may have been the result of ignorance, for incredible as it may seem in any enlightened community not only the ordinary policeman, but the police sergeant, captain, and inspectors in the city of New York may be appointed and promoted without any instruction or examination whatever in respect of their right or power to enter houses or make arrests or meddle with people. Though this seems to be beyond belief, it is literally true. They are just appointed and let loose on the community. Is the same also true, as a rule, of Police Commissioners?

"In the very same way a batch of seventy were arrested while seated at tables in a public restaurant licensed by the State over here in Brooklyn, locked up over night and discharged by a Magistrate summarily for lack of any charge against them. No one knows why they were raised and arrested. They were in a restaurant, which is a rival of another restaurant for after-theatre custom. Are the police to serve one rival by extinguishing the other? Batches of 20 persons, 250 persons, 500 persons, through a long list, were recently treated in the same way in Manhattan.

"And I suppose you have observed the conduct of a police captain over here in Brooklyn who assumed the right to notify private dancing parties to break up at midnight, and to prohibit private card parties in residences. These men really think they are clothed with authority to rule us with a stick. Such a society as you propose could help to get rid of them, so that men who know the rights and liberties of the people and what free government means, could be put in their places. They ought to be brought up and dismissed just as fast as they commit their outrages, assuming that they are not acting under orders of the Police Commissioner, in which case the trouble would be, of course, at the top of the government.

"I suppose you saw the recent report in the newspapers of the present Commissioner, speaking derisively in a public speech of the views or decision of some unnamed Justice of the Supreme Court that the great constitutional maxim of the English speaking world that every man's house is his castle, and the law should

and limiting the right of arrest, had to be observed by the police. He seemed to be wholly unaware that the highest court in the State had a few days previously pronounced in the most explicit and comprehensive manner, and also that Section 315 of the city Charter gave no new powers to policemen in respect to entering houses or making arrests.

"All that had been decided by any Judge was affirmed. Is that decision also ridiculous and defied? If there be any official who should be an enlightened American citizen, schooled in the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, and keenly alive to the rights of the citizen, and the meaning of free government, it is the Police Commissioner of a large city. Such a man would not only see the need of order in the city, because he would proceed according to law, and not array the law, the court and the enlightened and educated sense of the community against him by his lawlessness. Any one who knows his knee from his elbow ought to be able to see this.

"The guarantee of individual right and liberty which the Commissioner is reported to have derided are the warp and the woof of the English and American system of government. Government and without them free government could not exist, and does not exist, anywhere in the world.

"If such a remark should be made by a Police Commissioner anywhere in England, it would create a public protest which the Government would have to heed and yield to. If the humblest man or the most unfortunate woman in England were lawlessly arrested and locked up, the wrong would have to be disavowed and rectified by the Government for the safety of the Crown, so keen is the sense of that liberty-loving people of the foundation principles on which alone free government rests and can be preserved. What would happen in England if scores of people in one night, or a thousand people in a period of a few months were arrested and locked up by a Police Commissioner or captain under no charge whatever? If it at all extravagant to ask as some, by whether we really have Anglo-Saxon government in the city of New York?

"These unlawful arrests seem to be approved by some good people who are under a vague impression that they are done with a good motive and that they do good. While they admit they are wrong, they justify them by a detestable maxim which is condemned everywhere, even by those to whom its origin is often attributed, namely, that it is justifiable to do wrong that good may come of it. But are these unlawful raids and arrests done with a good motive? If so, since when? It is said that not so long ago the police extorted a tribute of over a million dollars a year from unlawful houses and licensed places in this city. Do not these good people know that this was done by means of these lawless raids on those who would not pay the monthly or weekly sum levied against them by some unrevealed police authority? Those who paid were left alone; those who would not pay were raided. What moral effectual method of collection could be devised?

"If it were put a stop to, and the police were prohibited on pain of dismissal from unlawfully entering houses and other places and making wholesale arrests without warrants, the problem of dissuading the police from crime and preventing them from licensing certain offenders and collecting secret tribute from them would be solved. Of course, where an officer is committed in the view or presence of a police officer, he has the right to arrest without warrant; but he has to take the offender before a Magistrate and formally accuse him of the offense and prosecute him.

"If any one is keeping an unlawful house, the way of the law is that evidence be quietly obtained from neighbors or otherwise, and then that a warrant be obtained, and the offender arrested and convicted. Why, then, is this lawless raiding continued? It must certainly be done for some purpose. That purpose is certainly not to convict offenders, for no one is being convicted. The arrest is clearly for the purpose of criminal offenses and are, therefore, forthwith let go, and the administration of the law is thus brought into contempt. It is not difficult to convict offenders and thereby enforce the law if you go lawfully about it; it is very difficult, well nigh impossible, to do it if you go about it in an unlawful manner. I suppose you observed the object lesson recently given to the police by the Rev. Mr. Myerson here in Brooklyn.

"He quietly got evidence against a dozen poolplayers and gamblers—it is a perfectly easy thing to do if you want to do it; then he went and had the evidence sworn to before a Magistrate and got warrants, and the offenders were, all in a lawful, orderly and easy manner, arrested, indicted and convicted within, I think, thirty days. In a month or two he caused more poolplayers to be convicted than the police have caused to be convicted during the present city administration and its predecessor, as I am informed. Of course, he had the advice and assistance of the careful and efficient District Attorney of Kings county.

"Other good people there are who also see that it is wrong and dangerous for the police to be allowed to overstep their authority and to control them, and the abuses and demoralization which must follow from that; but they say that our present officials are so good that we can easily suffer them to overstep and trample on the law; in a word, be a law unto themselves, which means despotic power.

"If it be conceded that we have such good officials, it must not be forgotten that no official is good enough, in a free government, which is a government of laws, not of men, to set himself above the law; nor must it be forgotten that the precedent and example set by such good officials will most certainly be followed and cited as a justification, by their bad successors, and in that way a lawless system which every citizen should be broken up will be perpetuated.

"The restoration of lawful police government to the city of New York, the police government of the city of New York, is not now seen in sight; and still it may be very near at hand, with the aid of men like you, who understand and want the guarantee of individual right and liberty under English and American law means. Those who know the long struggle by which such guarantees were finally attained cannot see them set at naught and sneered at without a feeling of disgust and anger.

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FILLINGHAM GIVES US A REST.

DECIDES NOT TO GO TO JAIL TODAY FOR DISTURBING A CHURCH.

Immensely Ticked That He Got a Letter Out of Bishop Potter—Announces That He Will Come Back With a Hand Next Winter and Disturb Our Peace.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham isn't going to give the clergy of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin a chance to take the advice of Bishop Potter and have the police throw him out of the church to-day for making a public protest against the ritualism in its service.

"I'm not going there," he said yesterday, "because I'm expected. I never do things when I'm expected. I do them when I'm not looked for and therefore I'll not go to the church to-morrow."

Nor will Mr. Fillingham make any trouble in any other American churches to-day because they do not adhere to the service of the Church of England. He says that he is going to sail for England on Wednesday and in the short time remaining there isn't time to stir up a good agitation. So he's going to keep quiet for the rest of his stay here, but he's going to come back again, with a band of followers who object to ritualism as he does, and as soon as he lands, early in February next, or perhaps a little sooner, there's going to be trouble.

"I do not feel that I am going to extremes when I rise up in a church and protest against the form of service," he said yesterday. "I feel that a violation of the law is going on and that I am doing no more than a person who tells another that a pickpocket is at work. I have received a number of letters agreeing with my stand, and when I come back in February I'm going to try and make a little stir in different parts of the country. I am coming here with a band of persons who think as I do, and when we are not expected, mind you—we will talk and will be more extreme than anything I have yet done."

Mr. Fillingham was filled with indignation when he read that the ritualists in the different parts of the country. I am coming here with a band of persons who think as I do, and when we are not expected, mind you—we will talk and will be more extreme than anything I have yet done."

My plans, he went on, "include a Western tour and the organization of a local committee to aid me in my fight against the idolatrous ritualism of the so-called High churches. I want to unite all the Protestant denominations in this fight against the ritual. I will also preach and lecture."

"It is my idea that something startling will have to be done to force the Bishops to act against this ritualism. I will not, however, rather stand and hard to raise, so we will raise such a discussion that the Bishops will be roused through fear."

Mr. Fillingham said he was immensely amused and pleased at the way he had aroused Bishop Potter by his open letter. He says that if he goes to church this morning it will be somewhere where the service conforms with that of the Church of England. He may go to Coney Island this afternoon.

SAMPLES OF LOWER TAXES.

Tax Commissioners Make Up a List Showing Decreases.

The Tax Commissioners will begin the signing of the tax lists on Tuesday, and on the following Monday the books will go to the clerks of the city for the laying of the tax. The Commissioners have prepared some examples to show that with the full-value assessment on realty the rate is so low that the tax is less than before. But while the figures, which are appended, are stated to be typical of all the revisions appearing in the tax books, there are hundreds of instances in which the rate of increase will be less than a larger tax than last year. The explanation of this, as given by the Tax Commissioners, is that the property holders who will be called upon to pay the tax levy than before are people who hitherto have been able, through political and other influences, to get unduly low assessments.

These are some of the entries taken from the tax books, but the estimated tax for this year will be even lower than is shown because the figures for the first year are an estimated rate of 1.45, whereas it is now definitely known that the new tax rate will be as low as 1.40, against 2.27 in 1902:

Address	1902	1903	1904
12 Park place	\$60.00	\$1.34	\$70.00
21 Broadway	100.00	2.00	100.00
13 Warren st.	10.00	1.01	65.00
242 Grand st.	12.00	1.22	200.00
20 Reade st.	10.00	2.00	130.00
34 Broadway	10.00	1.01	20.00
71 73 North st.	20.00	2.00	100.00
497 498 Broadway	300.00	6.25	300.00
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	20.00	1.01	20.00
127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	20.00	1.01	20.00

Address	1902	1903	1904
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	20.00	1.01	20.00

Address	1902	1903	1904
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New Bronx Church for Father Curley. Plans have been filed with the Bronx Building Bureau for a new church and parish house to be built at Columbus avenue and Washington street, Van Nest, for the congregation of the Rev. Daniel J. Curley, who was secretary to the late Archbishop Corrigan. The church is to be 40 feet front and 80 feet deep. With the parochial residence it will cost \$100,000.

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ACITY IN ITSELF

Inauguration of the Big Store's
Summer Carnival of All Nations!
"American Week," the Opening Event.

Presenting Series After Series of the Strongest and Most Surprising Merchandise and Entertainment Attractions in the History of American Retailing—

Thousands of Special Bargains on Every Floor.

YOU will be profoundly impressed and immeasurably pleased and entertained with this wonderful combination of mercantile achievements and amusement features.

The Carnival of All Nations at the Siegel Cooper Store begins to-morrow. Every one of the 75 specialty stores under the broad roof of this remarkable Store joins in the event with a unity of spirit and enthusiasm far in excess of anything ever known. And the Store itself! It will be brilliantly beautiful in honor of this event. A gala spectacle! Gorgeous in its astonishing decorative splendors.

From street to tower the whole store will flutter with glorious Stars and Stripes and flags of other nations. The giant Statue in the rotunda is an inspiration. Standards bearing the coats-of-arms of each State in the Union will surround this heroic figure. On the various columns intervening will be shields with artistic groupings of flags, giving the ensemble a dash and colorful charm at once unique and fascinating.

Whirling lances of water will shoot upward, turned into kaleidoscopic enchantments by the magic of electricity and colored lights. The Main Aisle! What a revelation! Bowers of flags. Coats of Arms. Waving Streamers. The Majestic Liberty Bell faithfully reproduced. Indians at the entrance to their wigwam. Standards and Eagles. Busts of men famous in American history. Everything distinctly American.

Other Floors, too, are gay with colors and flags, reflecting with enthusiasm of purpose and brilliance of action this most remarkable Carnival of All Nations. In the Auditorium there will be a most mystifying entertainment, made doubly attractive by good music and stereoscopic pictures.

There will also be elaborate Musical Recitals on the 2d and 3d Floors.

But the Merchandise Attractions!
They Will Eclipse Anything New York Ever Knew!

The Big Store is a vast headquarters of all sorts of superior and seasonable merchandise. Goods from all over the world—every clime and mart. We have prepared colossal for this Carnival.

The general shopping public is invited to participate in the finest feast of bargains ever spread. PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE WONDERFULLY LOW. IN FACT, THEY HAVE BEEN LOWERED TO A POINT THAT PLACES THEM BEYOND THE PALE OF ALL COMPETITION. Plenty of merchandise. Plenty of entertainment.

The "Sperry & Hutchinson" Green Trading Stamps will continue, of course, as an additional and exceptionally strong attraction.

The Mysterious and Bewildering Illusion, "Phantasma,"

Will Be Presented Daily in the Auditorium on the 5th Floor at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

This is an original, wonderful and novel entertainment. A most mystifying creation. Fifty startling and beautiful visions in thirty minutes. Living people vanish mysteriously into air on the stage. Marvellous effects. Twenty experts take part. Vivid lights and shadows of art and nature. No price of admission asked. Seats free to the capacity of the Auditorium—about 1,000. Two stages. Appropriate music. The Program is too long to print. By all means visit the Auditorium.

AUTOMOBILIST SUES THE COP

WHO ARRESTED HIM IN FIFTH AVENUE FOR ALLEGED SPEEDING.

Four Lawyers in One of the Autos Debts Gathered in on the Night of the Trunk Capture—One of Them Wants \$2,000 Damages for False Arrest.

Bicycle Policeman Debbs, whose chief delight it is to run down and capture automobile, did not find the old rest in the sport when he went on duty last night. On reporting to the station house he was met by a process server, who handed him a City Court summons in the case of Parker against Debbs.

Parker was one of the bunch of automobile, did not find the old rest in the sport when he went on duty last night. On reporting to the station house he was met by a process server, who handed him a City Court summons in the case of Parker against Debbs.

Anyhow, Debbs locked Parker up. When Parker was released at the station house on bail furnished by his friend Fannie he said that his arrest was illegal and that he would carry the case to the highest court if necessary. This threat is a most-covered tradition of the police station house and aroused no interest.

Yesterday morning the case was heard by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market court. Policeman Debbs testified that he had held a stop watch while the automobile was passing from Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-sixth street and that it had gone at the rate of twenty miles an hour. All four occupants of the car testified that they were positive that the machine was not exceeding seven miles an hour. The case was dismissed.

As soon as Mr. Parker reached his office after the dismissal he directed his partner, Charles E. Le Barbier, who was a former Assistant District Attorney, to begin suit against Debbs for false arrest. The amount of damages asked was \$2,000. The judgment is recovered in a case of this kind the defendant is liable to arrest and imprisonment until he can pay the money.

Mr. Parker to a SUN reporter last night. "I only want to impress on those policemen the fact that they cannot arrest automobilists indiscriminately. This Debbs, I am told, has been on the force only a little over two months and in that time has made twenty-two arrests. I don't know that any of his prisoners has been punished. I am a member of the Automobile Club of America, and they are in entire sympathy with me in this action. In fact, they have contemplated for some time taking just such action.

Wife Murderer Guilty in the Second Degree. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 27.—After being out forty-eight hours, the jury in the case of Fred Barney, charged with the murder of his seventeen-year-old wife, rendered a verdict of guilty in the second degree this morning. The Judge's charge was for conviction and a speedy verdict of murder was rendered. The jury was out for two days and the others to come to their verdict.

SUMMER HOMES

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THE ACME OF SOUND REPRODUCTION.

Everything in the Line of Talking Machines.
Douglas and Company,
59 Chambers St. 71 Reade St.

WATCH YOUR OVERCOAT.
Can't Recover If It's Stolen in a Restaurant

In recovering a judgment rendered in the municipal court some months ago, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has decided that a person eating in a quick lunch restaurant who does not check his overcoat when opportunity to do so is afforded him cannot recover against the restaurant proprietor if he loses the coat.

The decision arose out of a suit brought by one Lewis Harris to recover \$40 for the loss of his overcoat while he was eating in one of these restaurants. He got a judgment for the full amount in the municipal court. The Appellate Term orders a new trial, saying that Harris did not exercise as much care as he might have in protecting his property. He was under no obligation to take his overcoat off, and when he took it off he could have done so in the cloak room or on the bill of fare to do. Round the store were placards telling customers to watch their overcoats as they were about to return to the store. Harris had his overcoat and then deliberately set where he could not see it.

The case will be appealed.

JUST A LOAN TO IKE VAIL.

And the Old-Time Confidence Man Corroborates the Colored Gentleman.

Ike Vail, the old-time confidence man, and his pal, George Wilson, were not prosecuted on a charge of swindling yesterday in the Essex Market police court, because a negro of Boston who loaned Vail \$50 Friday afternoon, taking as security a check for \$500 on the First National Bank of Chelsea, Mass., refused to testify.

"Ah! just loaned that 'ere gentleman mah own money," said Shevers, "and ah don't see why he am arrested. Certainly, this colored gentleman loaned me the money," said Vail, with a grin. The \$500 was found on Wilson, who gradually confessed to return to Shevers at Magistrate Barlow's suggestion. To their chagrin, however, Vail and Wilson were not discharged, but were held for examination on charges of vagrancy.

Navy Yards Notes. The battleship Iowa went out of commission in the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday. She will now be dry-docked and thoroughly overhauled.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Gentlemen's
Day.

Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits,
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Washable Russian Blouse Suits,
Value \$1.50 and \$2.00,
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Full stock still left of Young Men's
Summer Serges, Homespuns and the like,
Special Price, \$7.50.

Furnishings for Boys of all ages.

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KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK.

Four Lives Lost in Virginia Collision and Two in Iowa Smash-up.

NORFOLK, Va., June 27.—The Norfolk and Western Railway's "cannon ball" train, which left Richmond for Norfolk at 9 o'clock this morning, was wrecked at Dunlop, near Swift Creek, Va. The accident was caused by an open switch leading to another track on which was standing a freight train. The "cannon ball," coming down at high speed, crashed into the locomotive of the freight. Both locomotives were badly wrecked. Engineer Harry Covington of the express and his nephew, Robert Covington, were instantly killed. The engineer of the freight train saved himself by jumping.

The passengers were all badly shaken up and some of them were bruised. Conductor W. S. Eades of the Norfolk and Western Railroad struck a cow two miles east of Marion, Va., late last night while running at a rapid rate and was wrecked. The engine left the track and turned over. Engineer Lee Spaulding of Bristol and Fireman Hoover were instantly killed. Express messengers Otey and Wood were injured. The passengers escaped.

Richmond, Va., June 27.—The southbound passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad struck a cow two miles east of Marion, Va., late last night while running at a rapid rate and was wrecked. The engine left the track and turned over. Engineer Lee Spaulding of Bristol and Fireman Hoover were instantly killed. Express messengers Otey and Wood were injured. The passengers escaped.

BRA-MOORE, Ia., June 27.—Two men were killed and five seriously injured in a collision in the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in this city to-day. An accommodation train struck a freight train drawn by two engines. The dead are: John Erickson, Des Moines; James Howard, brakeman, Des Moines; Fred Selsor, fireman; M. J. Purvis, conductor; W. Robinson, fireman; F. W. Boin, brakeman. No passengers were injured. The wreck was caused by the out-of-bound train pulling out without notice under the impression that the freight train had pulled in.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Ands charming expression in our showing of Bedroom pieces, in our meadow green oak. The low wooden beds, the ample chest of drawers, the Dressing Bureau and Chairs, built for a purpose toward simplicity and subdued color tone.

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